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ABSTRACT

Designed for use in a secondary agricultural education class, this activity kit on floriculture consists of an instructor's manual and a student learning guide. The instructor's manual contains this information: duration, goals, a list of instructional objectives, the vocational clusters to which this activity is related, activity implementation (descriptions, safety requirements, materials needed, preparation prior to class, teaching suggestions, and followup activities), and answer keys to the student check sheets. These masters for duplication are also included: the VIEW fact sheet, a student checksheet, and three check points. The narration for wiring flowers and designing a corsage, is provided. The student guide consists of an introduction, goals, directions, a list of required materials, and a programmed text. The four sections in this activity cover (1) methods used for wiring flowers, (2) tying bows for corsages and boutonnieres, (3) designing a corsage, and (4) bagging and boxing corsages. Each section concludes with a student evaluation. Occupational descriptions are appended. (YLB)

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AGRICULTURE -- FLORICULTURE

Kit No. 104

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

AND
STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITY
GUIDE

State Department of Education
Office of Vocational Education
Prevocational Education
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

1983

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TITLE OF ACTIVITY

Kit No. 104, Agriculture — Floriculture

DURATION

Main Activity — 3 to 5 days
Follow-up Activity — 1 to 3 days

GOALS

The student will become aware of: 1) techniques used in floral design, 2) tying bows for corsages or boutonnieres, 3) making a corsage or boutonniere, and 4) packaging a corsage or boutonniere in a bag and box.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

Each student will wire and tape a flower to be used on a typical corsage or boutonniere.

Each student will tie a ribbon using recommended procedures.

Each student will construct a typical corsage or boutonniere.

Each student will bag and box a corsage or boutonniere.

VOCATIONAL CLUSTERS

Agriculture Education
Marketing and Distributive Education

ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

A. Description

This activity is divided into four parts. Each part relates to each other or may be carried out independently. The narration for audio visual presentations with methods used for wiring flowers and designing a corsage is included. Suggested flowers (artifical or fresh) to have on hand are carnations, daisies, snapdragons, daffodils and lilies. Practice designs can be dismantled for repeated use.

B. Safety

Use hand tools with proper safety precautions. Be careful when using wire in the stem of the flower.

C. Materials

1. Audio Visual Equipment

   Filmstrip projector
   Screen
   Cassette player

2. Technical Equipment

   20 6" needle nose wire cutters
   20 ribbon cutting scissors

3. Expendable Materials

   Artificial flowers
   Corsage pins
   Floral tape
   Floral wire
   Nylon netting
   Ribbon
   Plastic bags
   Cardboard boxes

D. Preparation Prior To Class

Read the Student Activity Guide. Reproduce the Student Check Sheets and VIEW Fact Sheet (one for each student).

Have filmstrip projector, screen, and cassette player ready for first day introduction.

E. During Class Session

Give each student an Activity Guide. Remind the students to follow the directions and complete each check point.

Show appropriate filmstrips with the activity: FD-9 "Wiring Flowers" with Section I and FD-15 "Designing a Corsage" with Section III.

F. Follow-up Activities

1. Have each student complete a VIEW Fact Sheet.
2. Contact a local florist shop and arrange a field trip.
3. Ask the student to write about the part of the activity they liked best, the part they liked least, and why.
4. Have students make posters of different designs of corsages and bows found in magazines and newspapers.

MASTERS FOR DUPLICATION

VIEW Fact Sheet
Student Check Sheet
Section II — Check Point I
Section III — Check Point I
Section IV — Check Point I

VIEW FACT SHEET

NAME _____ CLASS _____ OCCUPATION _____

A. List the advantages (good points) of this occupation (job).

B. List the disadvantages (bad points) of this occupation (job).

C. List three things you should know to do this occupation (job).
1.
2.
3.

D. What type of education should you get to be prepared (do) for this occupation (job)?

E. What courses must you take to go into this occupation (job)?

F. What do you think your future in this occupation (job) will be?

G. What wage can you expect in this occupation (job)?

H. What are the working hours of this occupation (job)?

I. To learn more about this occupation (job), write to:

J. Using a scale of 1 to 5, circle the number that measures your interest in this occupation (job) as a possible career.

I don't like it. 1 2 3 4 5 I like it.

STUDENT CHECK SHEET

Section I

Check Point I
Instructor's initials _____

Check Point II
Instructor's initials _____

Check Point III
Instructor's initials _____

Check Point IV
Instructor's initials _____

Check Point V
Instructor's initials _____

SECTION II — CHECK POINT I

The following checklist will help you evaluate your ability to tie corsage or boutonniere bows. If you successfully performed a step, place a check in the Yes Column. If you feel you need additional practice to perform the activity, place a check in the No Column and practice this activity again.

YES	NO	
____	____	The bow I tied is no wider than the fullest part of the corsage that I plan to put it on.
____	____	The bow I tied will decorate the corsage and not dominate it.
____	____	The wire I used holds the bow securely.
____	____	The bow I tied looks similar to the one in the illustrations below.

SECTION III — CHECK POINT I

The following checklist will help you evaluate your ability to design a corsage. If you successfully perform a step, place a check in the YES Column. If you feel you need additional practice to perform the activity, place a check in the NO Column and practice this activity again.

YES	NO	
___	___	I cut each flower stem on a slant and left approximately .6 cm (one-fourth of an inch) below the calyx.
___	___	I used 24-26 gauge wire for flowers, tufts and foliage.
___	___	I wired and taped each flower.
___	___	I enclosed the calyx with floral tape.
___	___	I positioned the foliage and the tufts.
___	___	I completely covered all wires on the stems and foliage with appropriate color of floral tape.
___	___	I bent the ribbon wire away from the back of the corsage.
___	___	My completed corsage incorporates the principles of floral design and resembles the following illustration.

SECTION IV — CHECK POINT I

As you go through the activities of preparing the corsage for customer pick-up or delivery, check your progress by using the following checklist. If you successfully performed a step, place a check in the YES Column. If you feel you need additional practice to perform the activity, place a check in the NO Column and practice this activity again.

YES	NO		
_____	_____	1.	I started with clean hands.
_____	_____	2.	I selected a box and bag large enough to hold the corsage without cramping it.
_____	_____	3.	I creased all of the folds before inserting the tabs into slots.
_____	_____	4.	I placed all of the tabs into appropriate slots checking to see that each tab was locked into position.
_____	_____	5.	I checked the box to see that I assembled it correctly and made sure that it would give maximum protection to the corsage.
_____	_____	6.	I fully opened the corsage bag by placing my hand into it creating a ballooned bag.
_____	_____	7.	I carefully placed the corsage into the bag.
_____	_____	8.	I made an effort to fold the end of the corsage bag so that air was trapped in the bag.
_____	_____	9.	I placed corsage pins in the fold to hold it in place.
_____	_____	10.	I carefully placed the bagged corsage into the box.

METHODS USED FOR WIRING FLOWERS

Narration for Audiovisual Presentation

Frame 1

Title Frame

Floral designers wire flowers when designing corsages and wedding bouquets and when the stems of flowers are either too weak or too delicate to support the flower bloom in arrangements.

Often the designer may choose to wire flowers in arrangements that may be moved often, such as funeral pieces. This gives the arrangements added strength to withstand the moves that occur. This audiovisual presentation will help you learn how to wire and tape flowers.

Frame 2

The materials that you will be using to wire and tape flowers are floral shears or florist's knife, wire of assorted gauges, and floral tape. The floral tape will be used when you are preparing flowers for corsages and bouquets.

Frame 3

Wiring Corsage Flowers Using the Piercing Method.

The piercing method of wiring is suggested for flowers with large calyxes, such as roses and carnations. This frame shows a designer using the piercing method to wire a carnation to be used in a corsage. When you are practicing this wiring method, insert a short piece of 20-gauge wire 10.2 to 12.7 cm (4-5 in.) through the calyx of the flower.

Frame 4

Bend each end of the wire down so that each is parallel to where the stem would be. Some designers normally insert two wires to strengthen the stem.

Frame 5

Press the two wires together.

Frame 6

Tape the wires together, making certain to cover all of the wires with floral tape.

Begin taping by wrapping the base of the calyx. Rotate the flower, pressing the tape lightly to the calyx as you apply it.

Frame 7

Overlap the tape as you stretch and pull it around the stem and wire. Wrap the tape tightly and be certain to cover all the wire.

Pinch off the tape after you have reached the end of the wire.

You have now completed wiring a carnation for use in a corsage.

Frame 8

Wiring Flowers Using the Straight-Wire Method.

When it is necessary to wire a long stemmed flower such as a carnation or a rose to strengthen its stem for arrangements or funeral pieces, floral designers often use the straight-wire method.

Frame 9

You will need the following materials and tools for this wiring method: a 45.7 cm (18 in.) piece of 20-gauge wire; a long-stemmed, large-calyxed flower; and wire cutters. To wire a long-stemmed, large-calyxed flower:

Frame 10

Insert the wire into the bottom of the calyx parallel to the stem of the flower. Do not push the wire through the calyx.

Hold the flower stem in your hand and twist the wire down and around the stem of the flower. Either bend the excess wire up and around the end of the flower or cut it off with the needle-nose wire cutters.

Take care when bending the wire around the stem to avoid breaking the bloom off the flower stem.

Frame 11

Wiring Flowers Using the Hook-Wire Method.

Many floral designers use the hook-wire method when preparing button-centered or daisy-like flowers for corsages, bouquets, or flower arrangements. An example of these kinds of flowers is a daisy. To prepare the hook-wire bend the end of a piece of 24 or 26-gauge wire into a small hook, using the needle-nosed pliers.

Frame 12

Insert the straight end of the wire into the middle of the flower head.

Frame 13

Push it down through the head of the flower until the hook is almost invisible in the flower head, keeping the wire as straight as you can. Take care to avoid pulling the wire through the head of the flower.

Frame 14

Tape the wire beginning at the base of the flower.

Frame 15

Pull the tape down and around the stem and the wire. Pinch off the floral tape at the end of the wire.

Frame 16

Wiring Flowers Using the Hairpin-Wiring Method.

Floral designers often use the hairpin method of wiring when preparing funnel-shaped flowers such as lilies and orchids for corsages. This method is also used for wiring foliage and petals for wedding pieces. To make a hairpin for wiring:

Bend a piece of 24 or 26-gauge wire in the midde using the dual side of your floral designer's knife or shears to make the bend.

Frame 17

Insert the hairpin-shaped wire into the throat of the flower and push it out through the base.

Frame 18

Pull the wires down gently so that they will be parallel to the stem. Take care not to pull the wire through the throat of the flower. Stop when the wire loop is well hidden.

Frame 19

Press the two wires together.

Frame 20

Tape the wires with floral tape beginning at the base of the flower.

Rotate the flower tape around the wire by pulling down on the tape, overlapping it as you pull it to the end of the wire.

Frame 21

Pinch off the tape at the end of the wire.

You have now completed this audiovisual presentation.

DESIGNING CORSAGES

Narration for Audiovisual Presentation

Frame 1
Title Frame

Frame 2
Flora designers receive many orders for corsages since they are popular for many occasions such as weddings, dances, formal dinners, holidays, etc. There are various styles of corsages. The one that you will see in this audiovisual presentation is the crescent-shaped shoulder corsage. As you view this presentation, observe how the corsage is constructed in segments; first the flowers, then the leaves, and finally the puffs. All of these are joined with floral tape to form the corsage. Finally the designer ties the bow and joins it to the corsage to create the completed arrangement. After you have finished viewing this presentation, obtain tools and materials from your instructor and practice designing a crescent-shaped shoulder corsage.

Frame 3
Assemble the tools and materials.
Flowers: roses, carnations, or daisies; floral wire -- 22 and 26-gauge; floral netting for puffs; ribbon for bow (choose a color that will complement the flowers); floral ribbon scissors; floral shears or knife; leaves for backing the flowers.

Frame 4
Begin your corsage by wiring and taping each flower. This is a three-flower corsage. Cut each flower from its stem leaving approximately .6 cm (one-fourth inch) of stem. Using the piercing method, insert a 47.7 cm (18 in.) 22-gauge floral wire through the calyx of each flower.

Frame 5
Bend the ends of the wire down to form a wire stem.

Frame 6
Wrap each of the wired flowers with floral tape beginning at the top of the flower calyx.

Frame 7
Pull the tape down and around the calyx, overlapping as you come down it and the wire. Break off the tape at the end of the wire. Wire and tape each of the flowers in this manner. It will help if you will place each wired and taped flower in a jar or bottle on the work bench.

Frame 8
Prepare the leaves that will be used for backing the flowers by bending a 26-gauge floral wire into a hairpin shape as shown.

Frame 9
Insert the wire through the leaf as shown.

Frame 10
Twist the ends of the wire down and around the leaf stem. Cut off any excess wire and place the leaf in the jar or bottle with the flowers.

Frame 11
Prepare the corsage puff by cutting the netting as shown.

Frame 12
Using 26-gauge wire, form another hairpin.

Frame 13
Gather the netting as shown.

Frame 14
Hold the netting tightly and insert the hairpin through the middle of the gather, twisting the wire to hold the puff. Place the puff in the jar or bottle with leaves and flowers.

Frame 15
Pick up two of the wired and taped flowers and place them together as indicated here.

Frame 16
Add the third flower, placing each flower slightly below the other. Notice how the crescent shape of the corsage has been formed.

Frame 17
Position the puff between the lowest and middle flower as shown.

Frame 18
Position the wired leaf behind the flowers. Again observe how the crescent shape of the corsage is formed.

Frame 19
This is a back view of the corsage.

Frame 20
Notice how the combined flowers, puff, and leaf form a crescent-shaped design.

Frame 21
Tape the flowers, the puff and leaf together bringing the tape down the wires approximately 5-6 cm (2-2½ in.).

Frame 22
Cut off excess wire with wire cutters. Set the corsage aside and tie the bow.

Frame 23
Cut a piece of ribbon approximately 152-183 cm (60-72 in.) in length.

Frame 24
Tie a half knot into one end of the ribbon leaving the knot open so that you can place your thumb into the knot loop.

Frame 25
After placing your thumb in the loop, hand the long end of the ribbon over your thumb. To form the first loop, take the long end of the ribbon and loop it under the thumb. Pinch it between your thumb and forefinger, still holding the long end. Loop it in the opposite direction, forming a loop of the same size as the first and bringing it back between your thumb and forefinger. This forms the first double loop.

Frame 26
Continue forming loops in this manner progressively increasing or alternating the sizes of your loops. Tie approximately eight to nine loops. Trim off the ends of the ribbon to equal lengths.

Frame 27
This is the completed bow.

Frame 28
Insert a 26-gauge hairpin shaped wire through the loop that is around your thumb and the meeting point of the loops. Twist the wire to hold the ribbon into position. Flair the loops.

Frame 29
Tie the bow to the corsage by inserting the open ends of the bow through the wire of the corsage. Twist the ends at the back to hold the bow into position. Cut off excess wire with wire cutters.

Frame 30
Carefully inspect the corsage to see that all wires are taped and that your shoulder corsage conforms to the principles of the crescent shape.

Frame 31
No narration.

Frame 32
No narration.

Frame 33
Here is a corsage that any customer would be proud to wear.

This is the end of the audiovisual presentation.

CE

AGRICULTURE — FLORICULTURE

Kit No. 104

STUDENT

LEARNING ACTIVITY GUIDE

State Department of Education
Office of Vocational Education
Prevocational Education
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

1983

Prepared by
Tommy Huffman
Laurens High School
Laurens, South Carolina 29360

INTRODUCTION

This activity is divided into four sections. Each section will identify some area of floriculture and has its own introduction. Be sure to read these introductions before beginning the work.

GOALS

The student is expected to wire flowers with appropriate method and size wire.

The student is expected to tie a bow for a corsage or boutonniere.

The student is expected to design a corsage or boutonniere when given the supplies and tools.

The student is expected to package a corsage or boutonniere in a bag and box.

DIRECTIONS

Read the instructional objectives carefully. Answer every check point completely and return the answer sheet to your instructor or have your instructor check your work. Carefully watch the slide tape presentations FD-9 "Wiring Flowers" and FD-15 "Designing a Corsage" before beginning work on this activity.

MATERIALS

None

PROGRAMMED TEXT

SECTION I — METHODS USED FOR WIRING FLOWERS

INTRODUCTION

Wiring of flowers is optional and floral designers have differing opinions concerning the use of wire in design pieces. It may be necessary to wire cut flowers which are to be placed in floral arrangements when: 1) the stems of the flowers are too weak to support the bloom, 2) the flower is to be bent to form the desired shape (form) of the arrangement, or 3) the flower is to be used in a corsage or wedding bouquet.

Floral designers must know when to wire a flower. They also need to know the appropriate method of wiring to use and be able to do it.

The five methods of wiring which you will be learning are: 1) the hook-wire, 2) the piercing, 3) the hairpin, 4) the hollow stem, and 5) the straight wire.

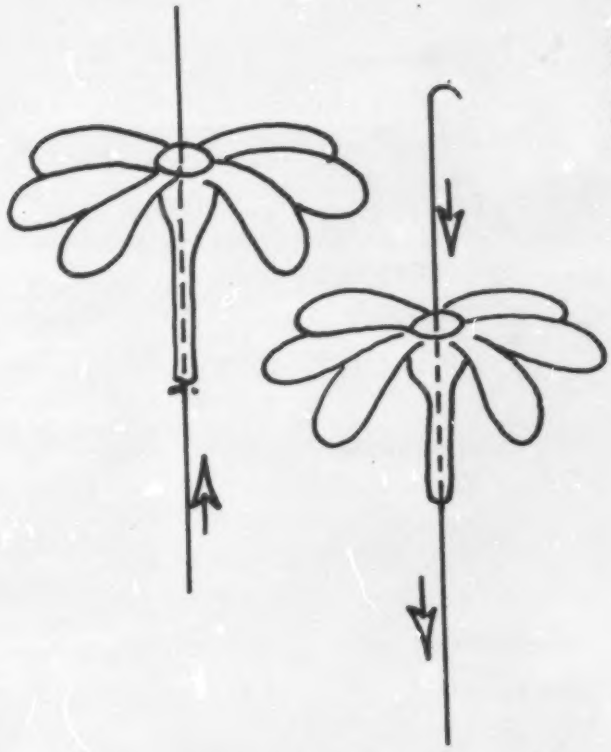
Instructional Objective 1

The student will wire a flower using the hook-wire method.

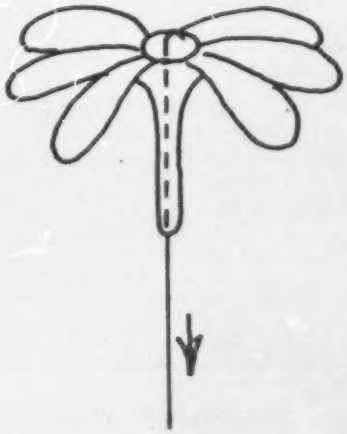
STEP 1 — When wiring daisies, chrysanthemums, and other "button-centered" or daisy-like flowers for arrangements or corsages, the hook-wire method is usually used.

STEP 2 — Insert a piece of 24-26 gauge wire into the bottom of the stem and push it up through the flower head, keeping the wire as straight as you can.

STEP 3 — Make a hook in the end of the wire that sticks out of the flower head.



STEP 4 — Pull the stem end of the wire down until you have almost pulled the hook end into the flower head.



Check Point

Obtain a flower and some wire from your instructor. Wire the flower using the hook-wire method. Have your instructor check your work and initial your Student Check Sheet.

Instructional Objective II

The student will wire a flower using the piercing method.

STEP 1 -- The piercing method of wiring is used for flowers with large calyxes such as carnations, cymbidium and cattleya orchids, and roses.

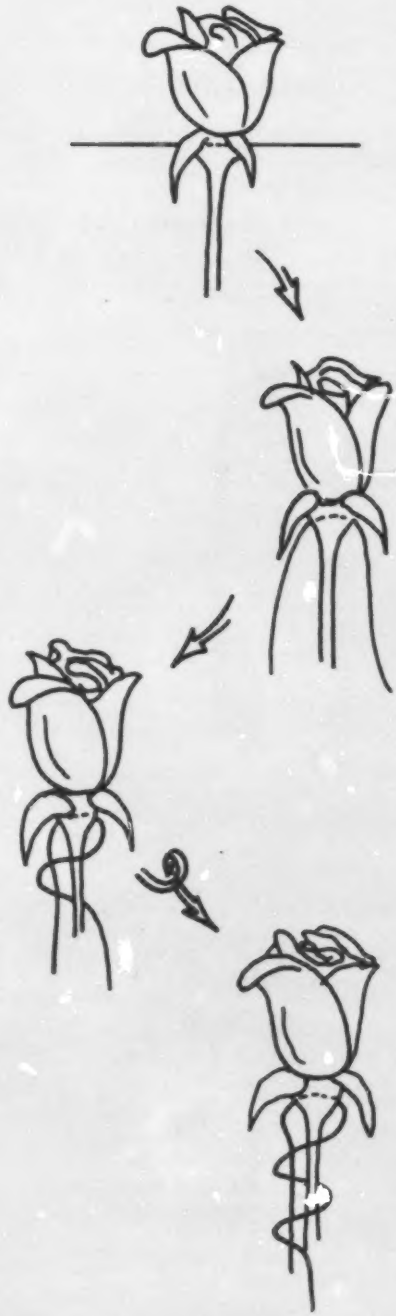
When using the piercing method of wiring, one wire may be used. Many floral designers, however, use two wires to strengthen the flower when wiring with this method.

STEP 2 -- Push a piece of 24-26 gauge wire through the calyx of the flower approximately 5-8 cm (2-3 inches).

STEP 3 -- Bend down the two ends of the wire.

STEP 4 -- Wrap the long end of the wire around the short end and the stem of the flower.

STEP 5 -- The flower is now ready for taping.



Check Point

Obtain a flower and some wire from your instructor. Wire the flower using the piercing method. Have your instructor check your work and initial your Student Check Sheet.

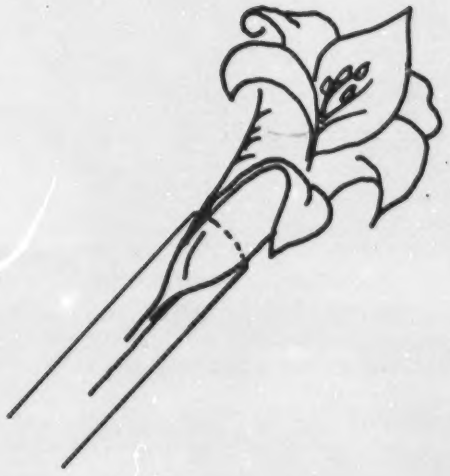
Instructional Objective III

The student will wire a flower using the hairpin method.

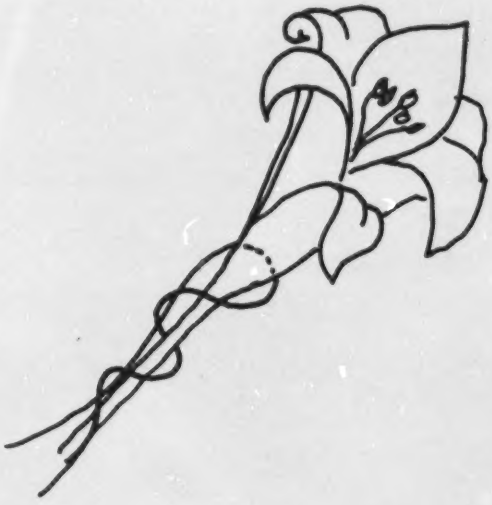
STEP 1 — The hairpin method of wiring is usually used when it is necessary to wire delicate, funnel-shapped flowers with weak stems.

STEP 2 — Bend a piece of 26 - 28 gauge wire into a hairpin-like shape.

STEP 3 — Insert the hairpin-like wire through the middle of the flower from the top so that the two wires are parallel to the stem.



STEP 4 — Pull the ends of the wire down until the loop is invisible in the center of the flower.



STEP 5 — Wrap the right hand side of the wire around the stem and the left side of the wire.

Check Point

Obtain a flower and some wire from your instructor. Wire the flower using the piercing method. Have your instructor check your work and initial your Student Check Sheet.

Instructional Objective IV

The student will wire a flower using the hollow-stem method.

STEP 1 — To strengthen the stems of hollow-stemmed flowers such as daffodils and tulips, the hollow-stem wiring method can be used.

STEP 2 — Insert a piece of 24-26 gauge wire into the bottom of the stem and push it up through the hollow stem to the base of the flower. Then cut the excess wire to desired length with wire cutters.

Check Point

Obtain a flower and some wire from your instructor. Wire the flower using the hollow-stem method. Have your isntructor check your work and initial your Student Check Sheet.

Instructional Objective V

The student will wire a flower using the straight-wire method.

STEP 1 — Many floral designers use the straight-wire method of wiring such flowers as snapdragons and gladiolus.

STEP 2 — Insert the straight, 24-26 gauge wire into the base of the flower and wrap the wire down and around the stem of the flower.

Check Point

Obtain a flower and some wire from your instructor. Wire the flower using the straight-wire method. Have your instructor check you work and initial your Student Check Sheet.

SECTION II — TYING BOWS FOR CORSAGES OR BOUTONNIERES

INTRODUCTION

Tying bows for corsages and boutonnieres is a skill that floral designers must often use. This skill involves learning how to manipulate ribbon into a bow suitable for a corsage or boutonniere.

Instructional Objective 1

The student will tie a bow for a corsage or boutonniere.

STEP 1 — Hang the ribbon over your left thumb with the long side draping in front.

STEP 2 — With your right hand, take the long side of the ribbon and loop it under and around your left thumb. Squeeze the loop of the ribbon between your left thumb and forefinger.

STEP 3 — Now take approximately 7 to 8 cm (3 in.) of the ribbon with your right hand and form a loop in the air and crush it between the left thumb and forefinger. Remember to loop the ribbon under rather than over.

STEP 4 — Go down the ribbon 7 to 8 cm (3 in.) and make a matching loop under, squeezing it between the left thumb and forefinger.

STEP 5 — Make another loop in each direction, slightly larger than the first two.

STEP 6 — Continue to make loops in each direction, each one slightly larger than the preceding one. Stop when the bow is a proper size to complement the floral product for which it is to be used.

STEP 7 — Now cut a piece of the same color ribbon approximately 20 cm (8 in.) in length.

STEP 8 — Insert one end of this ribbon under the first small loop in place of your left thumb. Pull both ends of the ribbon down and tie it in the back to hold the bow together.

STEP 9 — Use the two ends of the ribbon that you used to hold the bow together to tie it on to the bottom flower of the corsage.

STEP 10 — Trim off any ribbon ends that are too long. You have now finished your corsage bow.

Check Point

The following checklist will help you evaluate your ability to tie corsage or boutonniere bows. If you successfully performed a step, place a check in the YES Column. If you feel you need additional practice to perform the activity, place a check in the NO Column and practice this activity again.

YES	NO	
——	——	The bow I tied is no wider than the fullest part of the corsage that I plan to put it on.
——	——	The bow I tied will decorate the corsage and not dominate it.
——	——	The wire I used holds the bow securely.
——	——	The bow I tied lcoks similar to the one in the illustrations below.

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SECTION III — DESIGNING A CORSAGE

INTRODUCTION

The following guidelines will help you learn how to design a crescent corsage. The audiovisual presentation should help in selecting flowers and foliage, as well as corsages appropriate for various occasions.

When planning the corsage always consider the color of recipient's clothing, the occasion (formal or informal), and the customer's preference. Obtain the following tools and supplies from your instructor.

Flowers
Foliage
Floral wire
Ribbon
Shears
Netting for tufts
Jar for holding wired flowers and foliage

Instructional Objective 1

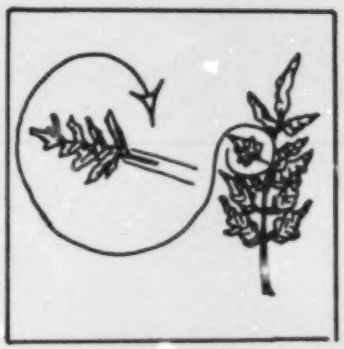
The student will design a crescent corsage.

STEP 1 — The corsage illustrated is a three-flower crescent.

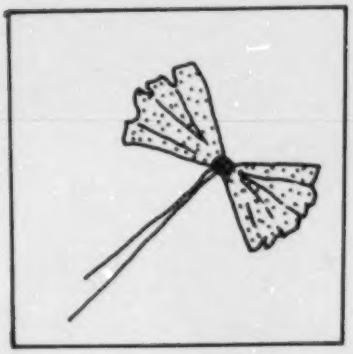
STEP 2 — Cut the three flower stems on a slant leaving approximately .6 cm (one-fourth of an inch) below the calyx.

STEP 3 — Wire each of the flowers using the piercing method, and wrap each stem with floral tape.

a. Insert wire (24-26 gauge) through the calyx and bend each end down.
b. Wrap the calyx and wire of each flower with floral tape.



STEP 4 — Cut three pieces of foliage as shown in the audiovisual presentation and wire them using the hairpin method.



STEP 5 — Prepare three corsage tufts as shown in the audiovisual presentation.

STEP 6 — You have now completed the elements of the corsage and are ready to begin assembling them.

STEP 7 — Form a crescent-shaped design with the prepared flowers.

a. Bend the first (top) flower slightly to the right.
b. Bend the middle flower slightly to the right.
c. Bend the third (bottom) flower slightly to the left.

STEP 8 — Using as little floral tape as possible (to keep the corsage from becoming bulky), tape the crescent-shaped form together.

STEP 9 — Position the prepared foliage on the back of the corsage and tape it.

STEP 10 — Place the prepared tufts, as shown in the audiovisual presentation, and tape with floral tape.

STEP 11 — Tie a corsage bow and position it as shown in the audiovisual presentation. Attach the bow by tying it around the taped stem. Then trim the streamers.

Check Point

The following checklist will help you evaluate your ability to design a corsage. If you successfully performed a step, place a check in the YES Column. If you feel you need additional practice to perform the activity, place a check in the NO Column and practice this activity again.

YES	NO	
____	____	I cut each flower stem on a slant and left approximately .6 cm (one-fourth of an inch) below the calyx.
____	____	I used 24-26 gauge wire for flowers, tufts and foliage.
____	____	I wired and taped each flower.
____	____	I enclosed the calyx with floral tape.
____	____	I positioned the foliage and the tufts.
____	____	I completely covered all wires on the stems and foliage with appropriate color of floral tape.
____	____	I bent the ribbon wire away from the back of the corsage.
____	____	My completed corsage incorporates the principles of floral design and resembles the following illustration.

SECTION IV — BAGGING AND BOXING CORSAGES

INTRODUCTION

Floral designers want their customers to receive corsages and boutonniers in good condition. For this reason, they package corsages or boutonniers in bags and place them in corsage boxes for protection during delivery.

When bagging and boxing a corsage, select a bag and box that will be large enough to receive the corsage without cramping it.

Obtain the following tools and supplies from your instructor.

Corsage box
Corsage bag
Enclosure card
Corsage
Corsage pins

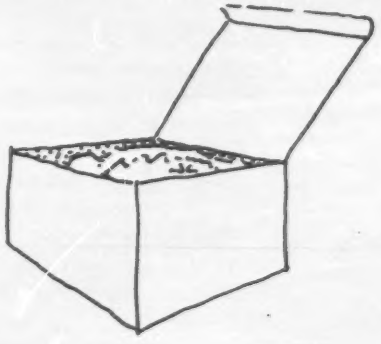
Instructional Objective 1

Each student will package a corsage or boutonniere in a bag and box.

STEP 1 — Fully open the corsage bag by placing your hand into it. Balloon the bag so that the plastic will stay off of the corsage flowers.

STEP 2 — Carefully place the corsage in the ballooned bag.

STEP 3 — Try to fold the end of the bag so that air will be trapped in the bag to hold the plastic off of the corsage flowers. Staple or stick corsage pins in the end to hold the bag closed.



STEP 4 — Place the bagged corsage into a tissue lined corsage box.

STEP 5 — Place enclosure card (in its envelope) inside the box.

STEP 6 — Tie the box with appropriate ribbon and tag it for the delivery or customer pick-up.

Check Point

As you go through the activities of preparing the corsage for customer pick-up or delivery, check your progress by using the following checklist. If you successfully performed a step, place a check in the YES Column. If you feel you need additional practice to perform the activity, place a check in the NO Column and practice this activity again.

Yes No

___ ___ 1. I started with clean hands.

___ ___ 2. I selected a box and bag large enough to hold the corsage without cramping it.

___ ___ 3. I creasd all of the folds before inserting the tabs into slots.

___ ___ 4. I placed all of the tabs into appropriate slots checking to see that each tab was locked into position.

___ ___ 5. I checked the box to see that I assembled it correctly and made sure that it would give maximum protection to the corsage.

___ ___ 6. I fully opened the corsage bag by placing my hand into it and creating a ballooned bag.

___ ___ 7. I carefully placed the corsage in the bag.

___ ___ 8. I made an effort to fold the end of the corsage bag so that air was trapped in the bag.

___ ___ 9. I placed corsage pins in the fold to hold it in place.

___ ___ 10. I carefully placed the bagged corsage into the box.

142.081-010 FLORAL DESIGNER (ret. tr.) florist.

Designs and fashions live, cut, dried, and artificial floral and foliar arrangements for events, such as holidays, anniversaries, weddings, balls and funerals: Confers with client regarding price and type of arrangement desired. Plans arrangement according to client's requirements and costs, utilizing knowledge of design and properties of materials, or selects appropriate standard design pattern. Selects flora and foliage necessary for arrangement. Trims material and arranges bouquets, sprays, wreaths, dish gardens, terrariums, and other items, using wire, pins, floral tape, foam, trimmers, cutters, shapers, and other materials and tools. May decorate buildings, halls, churches, or other facilities where events are planned. May pack and wrap completed arrangements. May estimate costs and price arrangements. May conduct classes or demonstrations. May instruct and direct other workers. May arrange according to standard designs or under instruction of designer and be designated FLORAL ARRANGER (ret. tr.).